FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

VOLUME 11. AUGUST 24, 1925. No. 8.

Miscellaneous Issue

C R O P P R O S P E C T S

SMALL GRAINS

No changes from those summarized last week are reported in cereal crop conditions in the Northern Hemisphere.

Grain crops in the Southern Hemisphere are promising and a record acreage is indicated. It is still several months, however, until the beginning of harvest in these countries and the outturn of the crop will depend largely upon favorable growing conditions during September and October. Argentina's preliminary report of 18,532,000 acres sown to wheat is the largest acreage recorded for that country. No official estimate is yet available for the total acreage of Australia but information from private sources indicates an acreage as large as that of 1924-25, with probably slight increases in some sections. Last year, the harvested area was estimated at 10,755,000 acres which was considerably above that of any preceding year with the exceptions of the war years 1915-16 and 1916-17. The acreage sown to wheat in the state of Victoria for the current season is officially placed at 2,750,000 acres which is about 2 per cent greater than the harvested area of 2,705,000 acres for 1924-25.

The condition of the Argentine wheat crop is considerably above average. Although seasonal dry weather has prevailed for the past few weeks, the moisture supply is satisfactory as a result

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

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of unusually heavy rains several weeks ago. Australian conditions have continued favorable, the crop is well advanced and the plants are healthy and strong.

New estimates and revisions received during the week are included in the following summarized tables.

CEREAL CROPS: Production 1924 and 1925

Crop and Country	1924	1925	Decrease from 1924	Increase over 1924
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent	Per cent
Total, 19 countries ..	1,752,405	1,835,314		4.7
Sweden	6,876	10,986		59.8
Poland	32,498	51,404		58.2
India	363,888	324,651	10.8	
Total, 22 countries ..	2,155,667	2,222,355		3.1
World total excluding Russia	3,091,000			
RYE				
Total, 11 countries ..	170,191	180,375		6.0
Sweden	11,052	23,699		114.4
Poland	143,884	239,002		66.1
Lithuania	18,295	29,053		58.8
Total, 14 countries ..	343,422	472,129		37.5
World total excluding Russia	728,000			
BARLEY				
Total, 18 countries ..	725,050	818,664		12.9
Sweden	13,303	12,631	5.1	
Total, 19 countries ..	738,353	831,295		12.6
World total excluding Russia	1,202,000			
OATS				
Total, 15 countries ..	2,423,097	2,314,147	4.5	
Sweden	74,392	67,171	9.7	
Total, 16 countries ..	2,497,489	2,381,313	4.7	
World total excluding Russia	3,702,000			

C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D.

CEREAL CROPS: Production 1924 and 1925, Cont'd.

Crop and Country	1924	1925	Decrease from 1924	Increase over 1924
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent	Per cent
Total, 3 countries ...	2,463,982	2,986,992		21.2
Canada	11,998	12,475		4.0
Total, 4 countries ...	2,475,980	2,999,467		21.1

SUGAR

Reports for both cane and sugar beets continue favorable. The Cuban crop has been helped by general rains and high temperatures, giving further indication of an increased harvest this year. Abundant rains in Barbados have checked the damage caused by drought which prevailed in April and May. Trade reports mention temperatures above normal with plenty of sunshine in Hawaii, where conditions have been favorable for field work, although along the windward coast more rain would improve the crop growth. Conditions in the northern coastal area of Australia have been satisfactory. In parts of the south the weather has been dry for two months and is cool, giving the expectation of a reduced yield in those regions.

The condition of the beet crop in Europe is generally good. Reports of the crops in Czechoslovakia, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Denmark and Sweden indicate conditions above average. A trade report states that tests of the German sugar beet crop show great advance over tests made at the same period last year both in the weight of the roots and in their sugar content. Leaf lice and beet flies are said to be causing slight damage in Hungary and Sweden. No revisions or new estimates have come in on European sugar beet acreage. Estimates previously received are summarized bwlow.

EUROPE: Sugar Beet Areas, 1924 and 1925

Country	1924	1925	Decrease from 1924	Increase over 1924
	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Per cent
Total, 15 countries ...	4,831,251	4,723,300	2.2	
Total Europe	5,197,247			

C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D.

COTTON

The acreage reported as planted to cotton in India as of August 1 amounts to 16,204,000 acres, an increase of 27 per cent over the 12,712,000 acres as of the same date last year. The final 1924 estimate was 26,461,000 acres, according to a cable from the Department of Statistics of India. The 1925 figure is the highest acreage reported as of August 1 at least since 1905-06. The average relation of the first estimate of acreage to the final estimate during the 20 year period has been 57.6 per cent, although for individual years the first estimate has ranged from 48 per cent of the final figure in 1924-25 to 66.7 per cent in 1915-16.

This year the monsoon started early and has been generally favorable. It is possible that planting has been progressing more rapidly than usual, resulting in a somewhat higher percentage of the total crop than usual being planted up to the time of the first estimate.

Trade reports indicate continued rains up to about the first of August in the Punjab and the United Provinces where the crop needed fine weather, and light rainfall in Hyderabad and Nizam, where more rain was needed. Elsewhere, favorable weather is reported and the prospects of the crop are said to be good.

The progress of the crop in Egypt is about normal. The weevil damage up to about the first of August is stated by a trade report to be about 10 per cent. Another trade report states that the condition of the Sakel crop is somewhat below last year and all other varieties are equal to or better than last year.

Estimates of cotton acreage received to date are summarized below.

COTTON: ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION 1924-25 AND 1925-26

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Decrease from 1924	Increase over 1924
AREA	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent	Per cent
Regions previously reporting a/ ..	44,314	48,426		9.3
India first estimate b/	12,713	16,204		27.4
Chosen	422	475		12.6
Total above regions	57,449	65,105		13.3
Estimated world total	79,500			
PRODUCTION	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent	Per cent
Regions previously reporting c/ ..	14,342	14,536		1.3
Estimated world total...........	24,700			

a/ Includes United States, Russia, Laguna, Lower California, Gezira, Bulgaria, Italy and the Oran district of Algeria. b/ Final estimate for 1924-25 amounted to 26,461,000 acres. c/ Includes the United States, Russia, Laguna, Lower California and Bulgaria.

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CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

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FIBERS OTHER THAN COTTON

The preliminary estimate of the 1925 jute acreage of India is officially placed at 2,913,813 acres against the corresponding estimate for last year of 2,690,684 acres and the final estimate of 2,736,503 acres. Making allowance for damage done in some tracts of north and east Bengal by excessive rain, the condition was rated as fair on July 15. In west Bengal conditions were good. Very little old stocks appeared to be held, according to the report.

The condition of the flax and hemp crops of Poland on August 1 was about average.

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HOPS

With the exception of England, the condition of the hop crop in Europe is good, considering that production has a tendency to go in cycles of two years and that 1924 was a year of heavy production. The English crop, which was poor the first of July, was benefited somewhat by rains later in the month.

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ONIONS

The "grano" onion crop of the Valencia district of Spain is expected to be of slightly better quality than usual and to mature at least as early as usual according to a cable from Consul Codover at Valencia. Indications are good for a good crop but it is too early, the Consul says, to make any definite predictions. The "babosa" onion crop was an excellent one both in quality and quantity. The Egyptian crop, as was previously reported, was about normal. Red onions in Hungary developed well during July when early varieties were beginning to ripen. A good crop is expected.

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FRUIT

Recent reports on apples and other tree fruits all indicate unfavorable conditions.

The commercial apple crop of Canada, which according to the July forecast was expected to exceed the 1924 harvest by 12.3 per cent, has been reduced according to the August forecast to 5.6 per cent below that of 1924. A more detailed statement is given on page

The official report of the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries confirms the cable from Foreign Marketing Specialist, Edwin Smith, to the effect that rains the last of July improved the apple outlook. The report further states that the cooking apples are still patchy in condition and below average. Table apples are somewhat better but are also below average in most districts. The pear crop is reported to be practically a failure in most districts and the plum crop generally poor.

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

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A trade paper states that the yield of tree fruits in Ireland is the smallest in many seasons. The fruit crop of Poland is largely a failure, according to Consul Heath at Warsaw. The prospects for the apple crop in Switzerland, which seemed likely to be spoiled by early falling of fruit due to drought, was improved by rains late in July. The pear crop there is poor. Fruit yields in the Oporto district of Portugal were proving to be far below normal through July, according to Consul Wiley. The peach and cherry crops were about 40 per cent below normal years. Fruits of all kinds in Czechoslovakia will be below average according to Consul O'Donoghue.

The grape outlook is good in Ontario, the Naples district of Italy, Tunis and Switzerland. Early reports for France, Italy and Algeria were also favorable. A good raisin crop is expected in Valencia. The vineyards in the Magnesia district of Smyrna were slightly damaged as a result of strong winds the latter part of June, according to Consul Honaker.

Citrus trees in Tunis were badly attacked by red aphis, according to Consul Smith.

Figs in the Malaga district of Spain are in good condition. The date crop of Tunis is expected to be less than average due to a very dry season.

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OIL FRUITS AND NUTS

Prospects in the olive growing district around Malaga indicates a large crop, while production in Tunis is expected to be below average. Almonds in the northern provinces of Tunis are above average in condition, but in the southern provinces there will be a shortage as a result of dry weather. Nut crops of Italy are progressing well, but with prospects of short outturns of almonds and filberts. The peanut crop of Egypt is generally satisfactory.

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CUBA NO LONGER EXPORTS COCOA BEANS

The Havana market now consumes practically the entire Cuban output of cocoa beans, according to F. R. Stewart, American Consul at Havana. Exports in 1922 amounted to 3,331,000 pounds and in 1923 to 19,172, the bulk of which went to the United States. In 1912, the last year for which statistics are available, production was put at something over 3,000,000 pounds from about 800,000 trees on 1,033 plantations. Production for recent years is estimated at only 800,000 pounds. It is said that more rapid returns from other crops, killed interest in cocoa, but that recent low sugar prices have brought new interest into the cocoa industry.

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MARKET NEWS AND PROSPECTS

LONDON BUTTER MARKET PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED:- The strength that has characterized the foreign butter market throughout the season thus far is being maintained, according to cabled information received on August 21 from the American Agricultural Commissioner in London. Danish and Dutch at 46-1/2 cents were a shade higher than the previous week while Colonial was virtually unchanged at 42 to 43 cents. With New York quotations at 43-1/2 cents for 92 score, the foreign price of butter, sustained at present levels largely by the dry weather in Europe, is exerting only a strengthening influence on the domestic market. A detailed statement of prices appears on page 269.

UPWARD TENDENCY IN BRITISH BACON MARKET:- For the week of August 12, Canadian and Danish Wiltshires at Liverpool rose $1.30 and $1.50 per 100 pounds respectively over the preceding week, according to cabled information from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. American bacon was not quoted. The price trend has been upward for the past four weeks. See page 269.

STRONG TONE IN GERMAN PORK MARKET:- Prices of hogs at Berlin rose $1.20 per 100 pounds for the week ending August 19 over the preceding week, according to a cable from W. A. Schoenfeld, Berlin representative of the Department of Agriculture. Receipts of hogs have declined for the last three weeks. While hogs have shown a tendency to strengthen during that period, lard at Hamburg has remained relatively steady at about $20.00 per 100 pounds. See page 269.

GERMAN BUYING BOLSTERS EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS:- German grain purchases in anticipation of the new tariff rates are maintaining demand in European grain markets, according to cabled advices from H. B. Smith, special representative of the Department of Commerce. Low stocks and delayed local harvests are also factors in sustaining present price levels on nearby supplies. Buyers have discounted the new crop Canadian wheat and are restricting forward buying of other foreign wheat, feeling that Russia is sure to offer supplies at competitive prices. Samples of Russian wheat received so far contain no more than 6 per cent foreign matter. Further business, however, depends upon the character of actual shipments.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRICES GENERALLY LOWER:- Although prices at Melbourne, Geelong, and Sydney were rather firm during the wool sales of August 10 to 13 under good competition, prices have been generally lower than those prevailing during July. According to N. L. Anderson, American Consul General at Melbourne, the close of the July sales found the market firm, and well supported by France and the United States. At Adelaid on August 7, however, best wool was 5 to 10 per cent below July Melbourne rates, with Continental buyers taking 80 per cent of the offerings, the United States bidding weakly. At Auckland, August prices for best grades were steady, with comebacks and crossbreds 5 per cent below July quotations. United States buying was only fair.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL NEWS

Livestock

DENMARK.- Hog slaughterings in April and May showed decreases compared with the preceding months. In April the number dropped approximately 37,000 from the record number of 369,861 killed in March. In May there was a still further decrease of 38,000. The total slaughterings for the first five months of 1925 were 2 per cent less than for the same period last year. Detailed figures will be found on page 267.

HUNGARY.- The Hungarian Stock Raising Association has concluded an agreement with the Turkish government for the delivery to Turkey of 2,000 first-grade Bonyhad cows and 75 bulls. In addition 1,000 cows and 25 bulls of other grades are to be exported to Turkey according to an article in Le Bulletin des Halles Bourses et Marches of August 4, 1925. A Turkish Commission is expected to go to Budapest in the near future to take up the question of the exportation of livestock with the government. The head quarters of this commission will be at Budapest, and it will be represented also at Bonyhad and Mezohegyes.

URUGUAY.- The current season has been an excellent one for the cattle industry, according to Charge d'Affaires Myron A. Hofer. Purchases by frigorificos, which usually use the better and more expensive grades of cattle, were considerably heavier than last year and prices also superior to last year, although below the level of price expected by Uruguayan stock owners.

Wool

YUGOSLAVIA.- A reduction in Yugoslavian lambs under one year old since 1923 from 2,571,000 to 1,754,000 has resulted in a total sheep reduction of 9.8 per cent. Mature sheep increased by only 3,783 head. In spite of the reductions, however, sheep in 1924 were more numerous than in 1921, although not as numerous as in pre-war years. See figures on page 267. According to H. S. Bursley, American Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavian wool production in 1924 reached 27,720,000 pounds against 35,527,000 pounds in 1923. Since the number of mature sheep has increased slightly, the decreased wool output is said to result from using 4.4 pounds per sheep in computing production instead of 5.5 pounds as in 1923. It was found that the higher rate was not maintained if trial clips were made of greater numbers and more varieties of sheep. In all probability total wool production has not varied greatly. See page 268.

IRAQ (MESOPOTAMIA).- Recent estimates place the wool clip for 1924 at from 28,000 to 30,000 bales of 340 pounds instead of 27,000 bales as previously reported, states Consul Randolph, at Bagdad, under date of June 30. This consists of 11,500 bales of Awassi wool; 11,500 bales of Karradi wool which is coarser and longer than Awassi and 7,000 bales of Arabi wool. The production in 1923 was estimated at 23,000-24,000 bales compared with 21,000 in 1922 and 18,000 in 1921. During the year 1924 taxes were paid on 4,433,376 sheep but it is estimated that there were over 5,000,000.

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FRUIT NEWS

HIGHER MEXICAN FRUIT TARIFF:- Mexico will raise the tariff on fresh fruits from 0.4 to 1.3 cents per pound some time before September 1, according to Drew Linard, American Consul at Piedras Negras. The new rate is expected to affect the exports from California of apples, oranges, peaches and grapes.

AUSTRALIAN APPLES UNSUCCESSFUL IN GERMANY:- Shipments of Australian apples to Germany have not secured as good returns as they could have had in Great Britain, according to trade notes from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. During the summer there is little or no demand in Germany for inferior apples, although high prices could have been secured for good grades.

EMPIRE CITRUS FRUIT NOW PROMINENT IN LONDON:- South African oranges and grapefruit from there and from the West Indies are now being featured in London, according to trade notes from the American Agricultural Commissioner. Offerings are reported to be moving well at good prices.

SHIPPING SUBSIDY FOR AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUIT:- To insure the ability to compete with California fruit, Australian canned fruit is to be granted a freight subsidy to move the 1925 surplus to Great Britain, according to advices from the American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The subsidy, per dozen of 30 oz. cans, amounts to 24 cents on apricots and to 18 cents for Clingstone peaches. Shipping lines have also granted substantial rate reductions on a charter basis.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR FRENCH FRUIT EXPORTS.- A special train has been placed in operation between Metz and Boulogne to facilitate the transportation of fruit, mostly strawberries and yellow plums, to England, says Consul Chester Davis at Strasbourg, France. Most of this fruit formerly went to Germany.

SUMMARY

REVIEW OF WORLD AGRICULTURE, JULY 15 - AUGUST 15, 1925:- The Northern Hemisphere wheat harvest has been progressing favorably and North America has entered its final stage, that of the spring wheat harvest, about two weeks earlier than usual. The early ripening of the crop will give to the northwestern States and to the prairie provinces of Canada some advantage in marketing as more of the crops than usual can be moved before the close of navigation on the Lakes and on the St. Lawrence. In Continental Europe wheat crops are generally good although not in the aggregate equal to the crops of 1923. England and Wales report a slight decrease in production. European demand for overseas wheat will probably not be as strong as last year and may be further reduced by the higher tariffs imposed by Italy and Germany.

The increase in the European rye crop over last year will be even greater than the increase in wheat production. Poland reports a probable increase of 68.3 per cent over 1924, and conditions for growing and harvesting have been good in Germany and other countries bordering on the Baltic Sea. Russia will also probably be in a position to export some rye.

SUMMARY, CONT'D.

Reports from Europe on barley and oats are not so favorable, and there are indications that there will be a good European market for these grains during the coming season. The European potato crops, however, are generally good.

Early reports on cotton acreage and forecasts of production are generally equal to or greater than the final estimates of last season. The demand in importing countries, however, is expected to continue at least as strong as last year.

The world flaxseed crop of 1925-26 is likely to be below that of last season. Not only are Northern Hemisphere forecasts lower than last year but there has been a heavy decrease in acreage of flax in Argentina, which is the largest flaxseed producing country. The sugar beet area of Europe is about the same as last year, or slightly more than 5,000,000 acres. There is no indication of any reduction in sugar cane acreage, so even with average yields another large world sugar crop is in prospect for 1925-26.

There have been no striking developments recently in the world livestock and meat situation. German hog receipts have been well maintained with rising prices. Lard prices in Berlin have also risen slightly in the past month. In the United Kingdom domestic hog marketings show little change. American bacon has not been quoted in London since July 1, but prices of Canadian have risen slightly since the middle of July. Beef imports continue heavy. Argentine beef exports have been only slightly lower this year than the record figures of 1924, with prices considerably above the average for last year.

The European market situation will be somewhat affected by the changes in tariff and trade regulations made in the past few weeks. The German Reichstag has just passed a tariff act imposing protective duties on all the more important agriculture imports. Italy has proclaimed heavy duties on certain products including one of 41 cents a bushel on wheat. Czechoslovakia has adopted a sliding scale tariff which, while inoperative at present prices, will protect domestic producers of grains and other agricultural products during periods of low world prices. France still prohibits the importation of American frozen pork.

Economic conditions in Europe which affect the marketing of agricultural products are generally favorable. In nearly every country there has been a distinct improvement in purchasing power in the past two or three years. The immediate situation, however, is not quite so favorable in the United Kingdom and Germany particularly as it was earlier in the year. Unemployment has increased in Great Britain, and in Germany industrial and mining activity has recently declined. France and Italy, however, report full employment of labor and in most of the smaller European countries good economic progress has been made in recent months.

CANADIAN APPLE FORECAST REDUCED

The commercial apple crop of Canada is placed at 2,596,852 barrels according to the official August forecast, a decrease of 491,652 barrels or about 20 per cent from the July forecast. This places the current crop below that of 1924 instead of above, as indicated in the July forecast and as published in Vol. 11, No. 7, of "Foreign Crops and Markets".

The heaviest decrease occurred in Nova Scotia. A slight reduction was made in the estimate for British Colombia. The Ontario estimate remains unchanged. Decreases are also noted for New Brunsw ck and Quebec but these provinces are of much less importance in commercial apple production.

In the eastern Ontario district the winter varieties such as Spy, Stark, Baldwin, McIntosh and Fameuse show a heavy crop. In Quebec a heavy crop of Wealthy, McIntosh, Fameuse, Russet and Milwaukee, is expected while Transparent, Duchess, Alexander and Wolfe River are expected to g ve a fair crop.

In Nova Scotia, Baldwin, King and Russet are heavy while Gravenstein, Stark, Nonpareil and Ben Davis promise only a light crop. The Gravensteins, one of the principal varieties in this district has been seriously affected by disease.

In British Columbia, Arrow Lakes and Kootenay districts, Wealthy, Gravenstein, Wagener, Jonathan and Rome Beauty are light, while McIntosh, Duchess, Spy and Transparent are heavy. The drought spot injury has been noticed on the Duchess, Wealthy, McIntosh and Jonathan in the Salmon Arm district.

CANADA: Production (commercial) of Apples in the Various Provinces, 1924 and Estimated 1925

Province	1924	1925 August estimate
	Barrels	Barrels
New Brunswick	69,292	51,969
Nova Scotia	1,147,267	1,018,661
Quebec	71,175	44,000
Ontario	684,810	821,772
British Columbia a/	777,000	660,450
Total	2,749,544	2,596,852

a/ Converted to barrels of 3 boxes each.

SPAIN EXPECTS GOOD UNITED STATES DEMAND FOR LARGE ONION CROP

Spanish dealers are anticipating a strong American demand for the new crop, chiefly because of the size of the onions. No new Grano onions have yet been exported this season, but 5,500 cases and 34,000 crates of Babosa onions were exported to the United States during the week ending August 15. The time of passage averages from 15 to 18 days. The Consul advises that the Valencia market was steady on August 18, with onions bringing 71 cents per 100 pounds in the field.

The Spanish Grano onion crop will be slightly above normal in quality, and will move to market on time, according to a cable to the Department of Agriculture from Vice Consul Codoner, Valencia, Spain. Present indications are that the crop will be larger than last year, but definite estimates cannot be made until after the middle of September. Present conditions are favorable.

Returns from the Babosa crop, shipments of which began in May, have been rather unsatisfactory, owing to the continued competition in British markets offered by Egyptian onions up to early in July, according to a report submitted by Consul Edwards at Valencia under date of July 21. Exports to the United States, however, brought from $1.25 to $1.75 per crate for sound goods, compensating somewhat for losses elsewhere. Exports of onions in cases for the season up to June 27, 1925, of which over 85 per cent went to Great Britain and Ireland, amounted to 180,160 against 213,798 for the corresponding period of 1923-24. Exports of crates, however, all of which came to the United States, totaled 232,041, against 95,395 for the 1923-24 period.

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FRANCE WILL HAVE LARGER WALNUT CROP

All indications point to the 1925 French walnut crop being above average, according to L. Memminger, American Consul at Bordeaux. That statement applies to the total output of "Markets", "Cornes" and "Charentes", although opinions are demanded as to the prospects for "Marbots", it is felt that production of that grade will probably be below average. Production of cracking varieties is expected to be considerably above normal.

Early in August the trees were well filled with nuts. The conditions experienced during the first half of the month, however, will have considerable effect upon the condition of the crop at harvest. Development is said to be about two weeks late, so that under average conditions harvesting will not begin much before early October. No statement as to quality is forthcoming as yet. Recent inquiries from Germany caused exporters to expect orders from that country to equal the volume of prewar years. A sudden stoppage of these inquiries, however, is attributed to possible information in Germany regarding the Bessarabian crop, much of which is normally shipped to Germany.

The rules adopted on May 4, 1925, by the Dried Fruit Association of New York with regard to standards of shelled nuts has been subject of much discussion in Bordeaux. While all firms are not willing to accept the new rules, at least enough of them favor the rules sufficiently to admit of further negotiation toward their acceptance.

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MEDITERRANEAN ALMOND CROP REPORTED SMALLER

The Mediterranean almond crop will be smaller than expected earlier in the season, according to reports based upon conditions in the first three weeks of July, just submitted to the Department of Agriculture by Agricultural Commissioner Foley, London. Extensive and regular revisions downward in estimates have occurred throughout the growing season for both southern Italy and Sicily, and the crop is also being reported smaller in practically all other Mediterranean regions except in Spain and the Baleric Islands. The Spanish crop will probably be considerably larger than expected two months ago, but not enough larger to offset reductions in crops elsewhere in the Basin. The situation is reflected in prices materially higher than those prevailing during the spring and early summer.

Reports from all parts of Spain now indicate that the crop will be considerably larger than indicated by earlier information. Mid-July reports from the Malaga region are very promising. Local production of both Jordans and Valencias is believed to be larger than has ever been known, according to Mr. Foley. The provinces west of Malaga, which produce Valencias almost exclusively, will have an exceedingly large crop. To the east of Malaga for about 90 to 100 miles, the yield is said to be fair of both Jordans and Valencias. The crops are reported splendid in both Alicante and Tarragona. The crop of Valencias in outlying districts are also said to appear favorable. Some estimates place the Majorca crop at 80,000 to 90,000 bales, although this figure seems high in view of previous reports, a normal crop in Majorca averaging 40,000 to 50,000 bales.

Farmers are reported as still thinking of the high prices obtained for Jordans last season, and dealers anticipate difficulty and delay in getting them to moderate their demands, which are considered somewhat exorbitant. High prices being quoted for Palma Girgentis are an important influence in causing farmers to hold out for higher figures. Prices of Palma Girgentis are also affecting the price of Valencias.

The new Bari crop is reported to be practically a failure, and is now estimated at only one-sixth of a full yield or about 70,000 bales of shelled almonds. Earlier estimates were much higher. Reliable sellers were still out of the market for forward delivery during the third week of July. High prices are expected for the coming season, however. The spot market has been considerably affected by fluctuating exchange prior to July, but had settled down in the middle of the month, with a firm tendency prevailing as a result of the scantiness of supplies. La Baris were ruling at approximately $85.00 per bale of 220 lbs, f.o.b. Bari.

Recent information from three points in Sicily tends to confirm the belief that the Sicilian crop in all probability will be somewhat smaller than last year's crop of 115,000 - 120,000 bales. Reports in May pointed to a crop of about 150,000 bales. Prices per quintal (200 lbs.) for shelled almonds, storehouse Catania, around the 10th of July were as follows:

MEDITERRANEAN ALMOND CROP REPORTED SMALLER, CONT'D.

Grade	Spot		Sept. - Oct. Delivery	
	Liras	Dollars	Lires	Dollars
Avolas, selected	2,500	92.50	2,500-2,600	92.50 - 96.20
Avolas, current	2,400	88.80	2,400-2,500	88.80 - 92.50
Palma Girgentis	2,350	86.95	2,300	85.10
Sweet, unselected	2,250	83.25	2,225	82.32
Bitter, unselected	2,050	75.85	2,025	74.92

No estimates of the crop are yet available for the whole of Tunisia, but Consul L. L. Smith informs Mr. Foley that the crop will be less than medium, although at first expected to be very good. The local Department of Agriculture states that for the northern section of the Regency the crop is expected to be around 4,600 quintals.

The Morocco crop, reported by the Department on May 16th as being damaged to the extent of 50 per cent in the Haha region and also extensively in the Souss district, is now stated, by Consul H. E. Russell, Casablanca, to be not more than 25 per cent of last year's crop in Haha, but probably two-thirds as large as last year in the Souss region. The Marrakech groves are also said to have about two-thirds of a crop as compared with 1924. Lack of rain has been the chief cause of damage.

New crop Haha almonds were in the market and first shipments had been made in the latter part of July. The nuts are smaller this year than those from Souss, because of lack of rain. No Souss nuts had yet arrived. Prices f.o.b. Mogador as of July 20th were $73.30 per 100 kilos for spot and $74.00 for forward delivery. Bitter almonds were quoted at $58.75. Last year's stocks are completely exhausted.

The almond crop in Portugal is reported good, according to information from Consul H. T. Mooers, Lisbon, Portugal. Further details on the Portuguese crop are expected within a short time.

Consul W. R. Dorsey at Catania confirms the previous reports that the Sicilian almond crop will not be over 75 per cent of normal. The Consul states that prices have now reached new high levels, double those for the 1924 crop, which were a record up to that time.

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FIRST SPANISH ALMONDS MARKETED

Jordan almonds from the producing districts of the Province of Malaga were coming into the Malaga markets at the close of July, according to a report by Consul Austin C. Brady received in the Department of Agriculture. The principal exporting firm in Malaga, which handles from 60 to 75 per cent of the almonds exported from that port each year, were paying 70 pesetas an arroba of 11-1/2 kilograms or about $40.00 per hundred pounds for unselected lots. This is 5 pesetas less than at the opening of the season last year, but about the same in terms of United States money, when the increased value of the peseta is taken into consideration. Other local purchasers were offering $38.60 - $42.90 per 100 lbs., for small lots depending upon the size.

The first shipments of almonds of the new crop from Malaga to the United States, according to the Consul were to be made during the first week in August, and the largest exporting firm was quoting the different sizes of Jordan almonds at $11.20 to $18.00 a box, cost and freight to New York. The small Jordans quoted at $11.20 are packed in boxes of 25 pounds and all other sizes are shipped in boxes of 28 pounds. At the opening of the 1924 season the small Jordans were quoted at $10.50 per box of 25 pounds, but the price later advanced to $12.00 while the largest Jordans were at first sold at $19.00 per box of 28 pounds, cost and freight to New York, with some later sales being made at $20.25. The market for Jordan almonds at the close of July was regarded as uncertain, with the possibility that August might bring price changes.

Valencia almonds usually reach the Malaga market about a month later than the Jordan crop or about the close of August. Prices for Valencias were not yet quoted at the end of July. Opening prices last year ranged from $8.30 to $11.00 per box of 28 pounds, cost and freight New York, and at the time of the Consul's report it was believed that prices for the new crop would closely approach those of 1924. Consul C. S. Edwards, Valencia, reports that prospects for the new crop in that district are good both as regards quantity and quality. He also states that prices are expected to rule high throughout the season, as a large demand, particularly from Great Britain, is anticipated, with other important sources of supply, particularly Italy, Sicily and Morocco, reporting smaller crops than last year.

Almond shipments for the June quarter totaled 546,675 pounds from Valencia and 473,753 pounds from Alicante. All the shipments from Valencia went to Great Britain. Slightly more than 50 per cent of the exports from Alicante went to British ports and about one-fourth of the shipments to the United States.

CALIFORNIA PREDOMINATES IN AUSTRALIAN CITRUS IMPORTS

American citrus fruit has displaced similar products imported from other sources into Australia, according to E. M. Lawton, American Consul General at Sydney. Domestic production, however, is expanding rapidly and, with proper storage facilities, may be expected to furnish year round supplies.

Citrus fruit consumption is being stimulated through activities of the New South Wales Central Citrus Association, an organization modeled after the California Fruit Growers Exchange. Inasmuch as the Australian product cannot be carried over all seasons of the year, the imported products are benefitting by such activity. California products are received between November and February, some three or four shipments being received annually. California oranges enter at an average of $4.08 per case. Duty amounts to 96 cents or $1.30 per case and landing charges, 84 cents. Prices paid by importers, therefore, run from $6.12 to $6.84 per case. Formerly, Japanese oranges sold freely in Australia at a shilling or two cheaper than California fruit and were thought to be superior to the American product. Imports from Japan, however, have been negligible for the last three or four years, although no good reason is offered for their disappearance. American sizes most commonly seen are 140's and 150's. Oranges retail at from 24 to 96 cents per dozen, the highest prices coming in November and December, the early summer period, which is also the time of the appearance of California oranges. Prices are lowest in May and June, when the supply always exceeds demand, some fruit being exported to New Zealand.

California lemons are landed at $3.60 and Italian fruit at $4.08 per case, exclusive of landing charges. The Italian lemons received at Sydney are smaller than the California product. Retail prices vary from 24 to 72 cents per dozen, according to the seasons already mentioned.

Grapefruit from California averages from 12 to 20 cents each or from $1.40 to $2.40 per dozen, prices which are generally from 50 to 100 per cent higher than those paid for domestic grapefruit. This product, as well as oranges and lemons, are inspected upon arrival and if found infected, are wholly or partially destroyed. The Sydney citrus market has a taste for quality, resulting in efforts to improve the local output. It is thought that, with improvements in the quality and the marketing of domestic citrus products, California fruit will meet a diminishing market in Australia.

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HAITI INCREASES SISAL AREAS

Experiments in growing sisal, which have been in progress for some time, are now giving results that would seem to indicate that a new agricultural product of commercial importance may be added to Haiti's export list, according to Consul Dunlap at Port au Prince. The present crop has shown a good yield, the fiber being of satisfactory strength. Forty acres of additional plantings are now being made.

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GERMANY SHOWING INTEREST IN GRAPEFRUIT

Discriminating German consumers are manifesting interest in American grapefruit and evincing a desire to try it out, according to W. A. Schoenfeld, Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, who recently made a survey of retailers in Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin and Leipzig. While demand is very small as yet, there now appears to be a somewhat better outlook for marketing grapefruit in Continental Europe, especially Germany, than existed a year ago. The fruit is now better known abroad and more is also known of the problems to be met in marketing it.

Quite general use is now being made in Germany of American grapefruit in window displays by general grocery stores, particularly those dealing in imported fruits. There is a considerable sale in places where Americans are found in large numbers. This trade is doing much to call attention to the fruit and to spread knowledge of its use.

As yet very little is known about the preparation of grapefruit for serving. Most of the dealers interviewed expressed the hope that directions for the preparation and serving of grapefruit would be printed either on the wrapper or on special cards to be included with each box of fruit. These directions should be printed in English, Scandinavian, German and French. Dealers would be most willing to distribute such literature to the consumer. Some statement as to the health value of grapefruit should also be included.

The term "grapefruit" is difficult to pronounce and understand for continental Europeans, according to a number of dealers interviewed. The designation "Pampelmuss" is used by a large number of dealers in German speaking countries and a number have expressed themselves favorably towards the term "Pomelo". Since grapefruit are so relatively new in the market, it would seem advisable to put it before consumers under its proper name - clearing up once and for all any uncertainty about the product. A number of dealers evinced a desire to aid in an advertising campaign to interest their customers in the buying of grapefruit. A campaign would undoubtedly be effective.

The retail trade prefers bright yellow fruit. This kind sells much more readily than russet. The best selling sizes are 46's, 54's and 64's with a tendency toward the larger sizes. This is, of course, a good indication of the class of trade now buying the fruit. Retail prices in the four cities mentioned above are usually quite uniform, ranging from 22¢ to 29¢ for 54's. Prices were mostly 24¢. Wrappers are considered very important by the retail trade, more so than box labels. They should be of good quality paper and large in size. The possibility of printing directions on wrappers has already been mentioned.

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GOOD OUTLOOK FOR GRAPEFRUIT IN AUSTRIA.

Grapefruit has been on the market in Vienna regularly since war restrictions were removed, but in very small quantities, according to G. C. Haas, American Agricultural Commissioner at Vienna. One dealer, an importer, who sells to retail stores and who himself operates six or seven of the best retail stores, imports practically all the grapefruit brought into Vienna. He is very enthusaistic over the prospects of increasing its consumption, both in Austria and in other Danubian countries.

Little, if any, grapefruit was being consumed prior to the war. After the war this dealer imported a few boxes to see if the fruit could be sold. He succeeded in selling it after some effort, as the people were unfamiliar with the fruit. They judged from the appearance that grapefruit were big lemons. The next year the dealer bought and sold a few more boxes. Other dealers began to buy from him just as a matter of keeping a complete stock of fancy articles. This year he expects to sell around 150 boxes, and believes that sales can be greatly increased if efforts are made to familiarize people with the fruit.

Advertising proved very effective in introducing bananas and in increasing their consumption, according to this dealer, and he believes that similar efforts would be effective with grapefruit. It is now used mainly for fancy dinners and other special occasions, but its use as a breakfast article has very good possibilities, in the dealer's opinion. He believes that in a short time street-vendors could handle grapefruit along with oranges, bananas and other fruits.

This dealer has also sold some grapefruit to Budapest and he thinks that it could be introduced with success in practically all other Danubian countries. It is quite likely, however, that the trade as now handled would be small in volume at the prices that would have to be secured at this distance from the source.

The dealer buys his grapefruit through a representative in Hamburg where the fruit is repacked. He stated that he paid, $7.09 - 7.42 per box in Hamburg. The fruit is sold to Vienna retailers at 20, 22.5, 25 and 28 cents a piece, according to the size. Retail prices run 25, 28, 35 and 42 cents per fruit. Canned grapefruit is also sold in Vienna. The dealer is of the opinion that, when a larger grapefruit trade is established in this section of Europe, Triest will be a much better port than Hamburg for importations. Any means of cutting down the amount of damage and otherwise reducing the cost of the fruit will help to increase its sale.

Prospects are different when viewed from the standpoint of American shippers accustomed to deal in hundreds of cases and carlot shipments. Due allowance should be made for the fact that this information on the marketing of grapefruit in Vienna has been largely contributed by one man. The outlook is undoubtedly promising from his point of view since he constitutes practically the whole trade in the fruit. Austria should not be neglected in any comprehensive and well organized plan for developing the European market as a whole. Vienna is one of the four largest cities in Europe and is the distributing point for a large area.

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ARGENTINE SLAUGHTERINGS AND EXPORTS
January - June, 1925.

Livestock slaughtering in Argentine packing houses during the first six months of 1925 were but slightly below the record slaughterings of the same months of 1924. The number of cattle slaughtered in the six months period January-June 1925 was 1,841,777 as compared with 2,110,820 in the same months last year; and the number of sheep 2,924,105 as compared with 2,545,917 in the first half of 1924. Of the animals slaughtered this year, 1,509,285 cattle and 2,410,297 sheep were for the export trade.

Exports of chilled and frozen meat from Argentina for the first six months of 1925 with comparisons for the corresponding months of 1923 and 1924 are shown in the following table:

Exports of Chilled and Frozen Meat from Argentina
First six months, 1923-25.

Description	1923	1924	1925
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Frozen beef (a)	209,977	438,082	425,947
Chilled beef (a)	362,902	433,444	417,002
Frozen mutton (b)	75,124	69,073	83,840
Frozen lamb (c)	31,366	32,333	32,934

a - Converted from quarters on basis of 175 lbs. per quarter.
b - Converted from carcases on basis of 62-1/2 lbs. per carcase.
c - Converted from carcases on basis of 39 lbs. per carcase.

The United Kingdom remains the best market for the chilled beef, and for mutton and lamb, taking 99 per cent of the chilled beef, 99 per cent of the lamb, and 90 percent of frozen mutton. The markets for frozen beef in the order of importance in the first half of 1925 were Italy, France, Belgium, United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands. France also took nearly 7,000,000 pounds of frozen mutton during these months.

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BRITISH MALAYA IMPORTS SUGAR.

One of the secondary effects of the rapid development of rubber production in British Malaya has been the complete disappearance of the once important sugar industry. Twenty five years ago, according to Consul Ford of Penang, large quantities of sugar were exported from the Malay States to India, Siam, Burma and other nearby countries. In recent years however, every pound of sugar consumed in British Malaya is imported. In 1924 a total of 102,710 short tons were imported, with only slightly smaller imports in the three preceding years. On account of the importance of Singapore as a trans-shipment point there are still some exports of sugar appearing in the official trade records, amounting to 27,072 short tons in 1924. Thus the net imports of British Malaya last year were about 75,000 short tons. Almost all of the sugar imports come from the Dutch East Indies.

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DANISH EXPORT EGGS MUST BE PLAINLY MARKED

Eggs and their containers exported from Denmark are now stamped "Fresh Danish Eggs", "Danish chipped Eggs", "Danish Eggs, Second Grade", or "Danish Cold-stored Eggs", according to the results of grading. According to E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London, the new regulations governing export eggs, hitherto stamped either "New Laid" or "Cold-stored", are effective for three years, beginning June 12, 1925.

Danish export eggs have borne some distinguishing mark since the organization of the Danish export cooperatives. It has been thought, however, that the old regulations did not classify the product closely enough. The royal decree announcing the new law stresses the object of raising the quality and reputation of Danish export eggs, and imposes penalties upon exporters for infringements and misrepresentations.

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U.S. AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA

Canada is one of the most important markets for American agricultural products but it is not by any means as important a market as might be indicated by the export statistics of the United States. According to the Canadian import statistics the value of the principal agricultural imports from the United States amounted to $118,255,000 in the year ending June 30, 1925, as compared with $118,917,000 in the year ending June 30, 1924. The export statistics of the United States on the other hand show exports of wheat and rye alone to Canada amounting to $112,000,000. In the Canadian import statistics wheat and rye are included in "other grains" with a total value of $1,933,000. The explanation of this discrepancy is of course that much of the grain shipped via Canadian ports is declared as exported to Canada when the real destination is probably either the United Kingdom or some Continental European country. This grain consigned to Canada is never imported there and does not appear in any form in the Canadian statistics.

Because of the tariff on wheat entering the United States, shipments of Canadian wheat, which similarly pass in transit through the United States, are declared at the Canadian port for their true destinations as nearly as these can be determined, and they are shown on the United States records correctly as transit shipments.

Cotton and tobacco imports into Canada from the United States check very well with exports to Canada from the United States since there is no important transit movement of these commodities through Canada. Rubber which appears as the third most important agricultural import into Canada from the United States appears on the records of the United States as a re-export.

Canadian exports of farm products to the United States as shown by the accompanying tables are considerably smaller than the imports of farm products from the United States. If, however, forest products were included the balance would be revised, as Canada exported $130,000,000 worth of lumber and wood pulp to the United States in the year ending June 30, 1925.

CANADA: Exports of principal agricultural products to the United States, 1924 and 1925

Commodity	Year ending June 30			
	Quantity		Value	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Grains & their products:				
Wheat.....................bu.	21,789	3,451	20,522	4,855
Bran, shorts & middlings..lbs.	308,451	307,799	3,718	3,854
Oats......................bu.	3,024	2,491	1,348	1,142
Wheat flour..............bbl.	210	25	1,221	141
Barley....................bu.	102	10	55	8
Cereal foods.............lbs.	---	---	7	7
Oatmeal & rolled oats "	201	61	6	2
Rye.......................bu.	1/	15	1/	22
Other........................	---	---	1,326	2,276
Animals, living:				
Cattle....................no.	144	123	4,904	3,359
Horses.................... "	2	1	295	149
Sheep..................... "	25	26	203	255
Other animals...........	---	---	1,788	4,152
Flaxseed..................bu.	3,086	4,827	6,498	11,581
Milk, fresh, and cream....gal.	5,362	7,141	5,346	6,751
Hides and skins, raw......	---	---	4,659	6,682
Hay.......................ton	369	113	3,961	1,214
Fertilizers................	---	---	3,347	4,016
Meats:				
Beef, fresh...........lbs.	16,388	6,923	2,089	745
Mutton & lamb.......... "	1,513	133	367	32
Bacon and hams......... "	428	1,094	111	278
Other meats...........	---	---	697	1,905
Cloverseed................ bu.	350	336	2,341	2,551
Butter....................lbs.	6,388	3,563	2,384	1,250
Wool, raw................. "	5,110	4,604	1,673	1,894
Milk, condensed, etc., ... "	10,618	11,929	1,476	1,319
Vegetables:				
Potatoes.................. bu.	448	416	473	250
Canned vegetables......lbs.	2,590	1,867	136	68
Other "	---	---	789	846
Fruits:				
Apples, fresh..........bbl.	53	43	241	230
Canned fruits..........	---	---	36	58
Other fruits...........	---	---	450	439
Cheese....................lbs.	1,981	541	367	131
Maple sugar, inc. syrup	---	---	293	898
Oilcake...................lbs.	10,788	4,418	208	82
Flax, fibre............... "	1,837	1,283	129	146
Eggs......................doz.	142	119	50	48
Tobacco......................	---	---	37	74
Lard & compounds.........lbs.	1	2	1/	1/
Sugar..................... "	28	---	3	---
Total............			73,554	63,710

Compiled from Trade of Canada with the United States, June 1925, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, External Trade Branch.

1/ Less than 500.

CANADA: Imports of principal agricultural products from the United States, 1924 and 1925

Commodity	Year ending June 30			
	Quantity		Value	
	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Cotton, raw........... lbs.	85,788	109,884	25,699	26,696
Fruits:				
Fresh.............. "	---	---	16,788	18,019
Dried.............. "	---	---	5,018	5,040
Preserved.......... "	---	---	1,096	1,071
Other.............. "	---	---	75	58
Grains & their products:				
Corn............... bu.	8,912	4,615	7,784	5,490
Rice............... lbs.	23,315	12,391	985	634
Other..............	---	---	2,296	3,697
Sugar, raw............ "	126,366	55,571	6,619	1,933
Vegetable oils........	---	---	5,999	6,290
Meats:				
Bacon and hams..... "	5,418	1,918	638	238
Pork, fresh........ "	19,365	6,901	2,446	1,084
Pork in brine...... "	7,936	5,353	829	699
Other meats........	---	---	1,970	1,948
Tobacco, unmfg........ "	13,995	11,659	5,625	4,278
Rubber, crude......... "	20,299	27,487	5,104	9,711
Vegetables:				
Fresh..............	---	---	3,645	4,094
Canned............. lbs.	7,613	9,467	699	809
Other..............	---	---	141	147
Hides & skins, raw.... "	24,684	29,133	3,932	5,417
Silk, raw............. "	327	299	2,490	1,841
Dyeing and tanning....	---	---	2,486	2,479
Animals, living.......	---	---	2,312	2,163
Wool, raw............. lbs.	5,422	5,124	2,007	2,355
Eggs in the shell..... doz.	6,162	2,559	1,884	915
Manila & sisal grass.. lbs.	21,456	21,355	1,626	1,952
Fertilizers...........	---	---	1,542	1,818
Seeds.................	---	---	1,521	1,576
Lard & compounds...... lbs.	10,740	6,024	1,215	789
Nuts..................	---	---	1,180	1,461
Turpentine, spirits of gal.	957	907	932	787
Grease for soaps & oils, lbs	11,444	13,156	903	1,144
Cocoa and chocolate...	---	---	756	837
Molasses and syrups...	---	---	402	358
Cheese................ lbs.	511	1,414	164	362
Coffee, green......... "	284	107	51	28
Tea................... "	211	116	42	28
Butter................ "	62	20	16	9
Total.....			118,917	118,255

Compiled from Trade of Canada with the United States, June, 1925. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, External Trade Branch.

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TREND OF FRUIT CONSUMPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

In view of the amount of the British fruit import from the United States and the prospect of a poor crop in England and Wales for the current year the following statement appearing in the Agricultural Market Report of July 31, put out by the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries will be of interest to American fruit growers and exporters.

"One of the most striking of the changes which have taken place during recent years in the dietary of the nation has been the rapidly increasing consumption of fruit.

"When it is remembered that between the three years before the war and the year 1924 the population of the British Isles increased from an average of about 45_1/2 million to about 48 million, or about 5_1/2 per cent, and that in all probability the variation in home production of fruit, except from season to season, has not been very considerable, some idea of the rapidity of the increase will be gained from the following table which shows the imports of fruit in the years 1911-13, 1922 and 1924, with the percentage increases in the last-named year as compared with pre-war. It should be mentioned that certain of the fruits in the table are not separately distinguished in the import returns of the Irish Free State. Similarly, some fruits are not distinguished in the monthly re-export returns of the Board of Trade. In these cases adjustments have been made to the 1924 figures, based on information derived from the 1923 Annual Statement of Trade and Navigation. The total imports will, however, in certain cases, include British produce exported to the Irish Free State, but with this exception, which is not of very great importance, the figures may be accepted as approximately correct:

IMPORTS OF RAW FRUIT INTO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN CERTAIN YEARS (EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)

Description	Unit a/	Average 1911-13	1922	1924	Increase in 1924 over 1911-13
					Per cent
Apples	1,000 bbls.	2,562	3,411	5,410	111
Apricots and peaches	" lbs.	1,344	5,600	8,176	508
Cherries	" "	11,536	7,392	27,104	135
Currants	" "	12,096	10,752	15,568	29
Gooseberries	" "	2,016	3,920	5,600	178
Grapes	" "	58,912	72,016	86,352	47
Lemons and other citrus fruit	" "	82,544	95,872	134,624	63
Nuts (used as fruit)	" "	85,232	147,840	133,280	56
Oranges	" "	595,728	770,560	829,920	39
Pears	" "	70,448	111,440	149,184	112
Plums	" "	39,424	18,704	64,176	63
Strawberries	" "	2,128	2,016	6,384	200
Unenumerated	" "	45,472	42,896	56,112	23
Bananas	1,000 bunches	6,152	10,596	11,112	81

a/ See foot of page 263.

TREND OF FRUIT CONSUMPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN, CONT'D.

"The imports of most kinds of fruit were already in 1922 substantially greater than the pre-war average, and during the two following years the progress has continued. Apart from bananas the imports of raw fruit in the years 1911 to 1913 represented an average annual consumption of about 30 lbs. per head, while in 1924 the average consumption of imported fruit had risen to 48 lbs. per head. The number of bananas per bunch may vary between 15 and 25 dozen, which gives a pre-war annual consumption of from 25 to 40 per head and a 1924 figure between 40 and 70 per head.

"As regards home production there is little information available, but estimates were made of the fruit crops on holdings above one acre in England and Wales in 1923 and 1924. Similar estimates are not available for Scotland and Ireland, but with the exception of raspberries in Scotland only a comparatively small proportion of the total production of the different fruits in the British Isles is grown in Scotland or Ireland. These estimates are given in the following table:

ESTIMATED FRUIT CROP ON HOLDINGS ABOVE 1 ACRE IN EXTENT IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1923 AND 1924

Description	Unit a/	1923	1924
Strawberries	1,000 lbs.	84,336	92,960
Raspberries	" "	10,752	19,040
Currants	" "	26,544	39,200
Gooseberries	" "	62,048	67,200
Total small fruit	" "	183,680	218,400
Apples (excluding cider apples)	1,000 bbls.	b/ 2,380	1,851
Pears (excluding perry pears)	1,000 lbs.	2,464	54,320
Cherries	" "	18,256	23,968
Plums	" "	48,160	71,680

"The fruit crop of England and Wales varies very widely from season to season. and it is impossible to judge from these few figures what proportion of the total consumption of fruit is home produced, but it is fairly clear that the bulk of the small fruit consumed in this country is produced at home, whereas the orchard fruits, and especially apples and pears, are mainly imported."

a/ Reduced from cwt. given in the original report except for bananas.

b/ This figure is considerably smaller than the 3,609,000 barrels reported in Foreign Crops and Markets, August 17. The difference lies in the fact that the figure here quoted excludes cider apples while the figure previously reported includes them.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: INDICES OF FOREIGN SUPPLIES, DEMAND AND PRICE

Country and Item	Unit	June 1909-13 Average	July 1909-13 Average	July 1924	June 1925	July 1925
United Kingdom:						
Production -						
Fat pigs at representative English markets..	Thousands			29	40	40
Pigs bought for curing in Ireland............	"	a/ 93	a/ 94	77	67	63
Supplies of Brit. & Irish pork at London Central Markets.......	Thousand pounds			1,788	1,637	c/ 1,732
Trade -						
Imports -						
Ham and bacon........	"	50,914	5[illegible],538	98,517	85,832	c/ 88,592
Lard................	"	18,741	17,761	23,990	27,577	c/ 24,660
Exports -						
Bacon, hams & shoulders from U.S. to U. K................	"	24,220	25,523	34,658	29,230	26,541
Lard from U. S. to U. K.	"	16,030	13,275	21,189	21,930	17,473
Stocks -						
Hams, bacon & shoulders Liverpool end of month	Thousand boxes			16	15	14
Lard, refined, Liverpool, end of month.....	Thousand pounds			8,165	11,458	15,080
Prices at Liverpool -	Dollars per 100 lbs.					
Wiltshire sides (Amer.)				15.32	22.35	d/
Wiltshire sides (Can.)	"	15.01	15.43	17.61	24.14	23.49
Wiltshire sides (Dan.)	"	15.84	16.56	21.95	26.69	25.33
Lard, Prime Steam Western...............	"	11.86	11.86	13.56	18.89	19.22
Denmark:						
Production -						
Pigs killed in export slaughter houses......	Thousands	203	203	355		
Trade -						
Exports of bacon.......	Thousand pounds	b/ 21,861	b/ 22,286	36,459	39,398	
Germany:						
Production -						
Receipt of hogs at 14 cities................	Thousands	284	285	220	210	189
Slaughter of hogs at 36 centers............	"	344	336	242	258	239

a/ 1911 - 1914 average. b/ 1913. c/ Preliminary by cable. d/ Not quoted.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: INDICES OF FOREIGN SUPPLIES, DEMAND AND PRICE, CONTINUED

Country and Item	Unit	June 1909-13 Average	July 1909013 Average	July 1924	July 1925	July 1925
Germany, continued:						
Trade -						
Imports -	Thousand					
Bacon	pounds	150	202	2,603	1,360	2,107
Lard	"	14,717	14,678	19,639	17,650	20,115
Exports -						
Bacon to Germany, Belgium & Netherlands from U. S. a/	"	775	928	4,445	2,333	2,455
Lard to Germany, Belgium & Netherlands from U. S.	"	15,349	12,840	40,346	20,188	15,65[illegible]
Prices -	Dollars per					
Lard, Hamburg	100 lbs.			14.52	19.31	19.87
Margarine, Berlin	"			11.99	13.29	13.78
Hogs, live weight, Berlin	"	10.87	11.71	12.49	15.99	17.24
Potatoes, feeding, Berlin	"	.37	.35	c/ .37	c/ .53	c/ .72
Barley, feeding, Leipzig	"	1.73	1.71	1.63	2.32	2.13
United States:						
Production -						
Inspected slaughter	Thousands	2,937	2,311	4,114	3,732	2,819
Trade -						
Exports of bacon, hams and shoulders	Thousand pounds	29,210	31,724	53,769	39,690	35,474
Exports of lard	"	39,449	33,569	86,788	59,799	49,414
Stocks -						
Lard in cold storage end of month	"	153,580	154,632	149,672	145,919	d/ 146,270
Prices -	Dollars per					
Hogs, Chicago	100 lbs.	7.90	8.00	7.68	12.57	13.4[illegible]
Lard, prime steam, Chicago	"	10.77	10.75	13.65	18.13	13.42

a/ Includes Cumberland Sides. b/ Breslau Price 1924 and 1925.
c/ First three weeks only. 1/ Preliminary.

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DENMARK: Monthly Slaughterings in Denmark Average 1911-14, 1923-1925

Year	Average 1911-1914	1923	1924	1925
	Number	Number	Number	Number
January	199,820	269,371	361,801	343,993
February	196,061	240,279	295,687	305,915
March	207,358	239,018	323,934	369,861
April	209,948	263,908	373,523	332,503
May	213,813	334,917	332,059	294,350
June	202,765	248,754	322,980	
July	203,299	294,472	355,074	
August	198,241	299,328	312,327	
September	196,373	281,480	343,545	
October	240,320	334,409	341,741	
November	206,171	341,437	332,684	
December	228,854	266,976	328,683	
Total	2,503,023	3,414,349	4,024,038	

Statistiske Efterretninger, July 24, 1925, page 144.

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SHEEP: Number in Yugoslavia Pre-War 1921, 1923 AND 1924

	Pre-war estimate	1921	1923	1924
Breeding ewes				4,782,764
Breeding rams				381,069
Other				730,484
Total mature sheep ..			5,890,524	5,894,317
Lambs under 1 year ..			2,570,980	1,744,940
Total sheep	10,495,671	7,011,204	8,461,504	7,639,257

1910-11 estimated for present boundaries. 1921 Ministry of Agriculture.
1923-24 Consul Bursley, Belgrade quoting Ministry of Agriculture.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-Aug. 16, 1924 and 1925
PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-Aug. 16, 1924 and 1925

Commodity	July 1-Aug.16, 1924	July 1-Aug.15, 1925	Week ending July 25, 1925	Week ending Aug. 1, 1925	Week ending Aug. 8, 1925	Week ending Aug. 15, 1925
GRAINS:	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Wheat	11,193	8,315	a/ 964	a/ 1,437	a/ 861	a/ 1,506
Wheat flour	b/ 3,550	c/	---	---	---	---
Rye	1,474	4,159	294	520	128	147
Corn	839	877	138	186	74	100
Oats	52	4,015	401	353	83	701
Barley	2,206	5,217	596	595	627	1,386
	Jan. 1, Aug.16, 1924	Jan. 1, Aug.15, 1925 d/				
PORK:	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Hams and shoulders inc. Wilt. sides.	226,542	177,975	2,704	2,671	2,422	2,146
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides	223,385	133,222	3,961	4,590	3,740	2,841
Lard	655,497	440,488	8,848	6,501	9,811	7,609
Pickled pork	17,842	15,156	301	307	637	261

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Including wheat flour via Pacific ports.
b/ July 1 to July 31, not reported weekly from Atlantic Coast ports.
c/ Not yet available.
d/ Revised to June 30, including exports from all ports.

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WOOL: Production in Yugoslavia in 1923 and 1924

	1923	1924
	Pounds	Pounds
From lambs	3,247,343	1,731,104
From sheep and rams	32,279,312	25,989,223
Total	35,526,655	27,720,327

Consul H. S. Bursley, Belgrade, June 26, 1925.

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BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	August 7, 1925	August 14, 1925	August 21, 1925
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
Copenhagen, official quotation a/	43.50	45.01	43.99
New York, 92 score .... a/	43.50	42.75	43.50
London:			
Danish	44.85	46.19	46.40
Dutch, unsalted	44.85	45.75	46.62
Irish	b/	42.07	42.72
Irish, unsalted	b/	42.72	42.93
New Zealand	42.94	42.72	42.72
New Zealand, unsalted	42.92	43.36	43.39
Australian	41.62	41.63	41.63
Australian, unsalted	42.06	42.07	42.07
Argentine, unsalted	40.10	39.47	40.11
Siberian	38.59	38.81	38.60
Canadian	41.40	41.42	41.42
Canadian, unsalted	42.28	42.50	42.28

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Thursday price. b/ Not quoted.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By Weekly Cable).

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending August 5	August 12	August 19
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ...	Number	52,527	43,126	42,748
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	18.04	18.09	19.29
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg ...	"	20.00	20.28	20.22
Prices of margarine, Berlin	"	13.94	13.94	13.94
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England..	Number	6,740	9,592	9,318
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	16,941	17,708	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires	$ per 100 lbs.	---	---	---
Canadian "	"	23.85	25.15	---
Danish "	"	26.24	27.75	27.11
Imports, Great Britain: a/b/				
Mutton, frozen	Carcasses	58,736	120,193	
Lamb, "	"	170,770	251,270	
Beef, "	Quarters	44,039	19,063	
Beef, chilled	"	67,939	101,184	
DENMARK:				
Exports of bacon a/c/...........		8,756	6,776	

a/ Received through the Department of Commerce. b/ Week ending Saturday following date indicated. c/ Week ending Friday following date indicated.

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